UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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DATE MAILED: 12/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _04 June 2004_ .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
  closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

  If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

    3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

  a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.　　This action is responsive to the application filed on amendment filed on 6/4/2004.

This action is made Final.

2.　　In the amendment, claims 52-61 have been added. Claims 1-61 are pending in the case.
Claims 1, 11-13, 15, 17, 23, 29, 34, 40, 46, and 52 are independent claims.

Priority

3.　　Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120, where this application is a
continuation in part of 09143802, 09143551, 09144231, 09143777, 09143772, 09144032,
09143778, 09144143, 09143555, 09144383, 09143773to 8/31/98 is acknowledged.

Drawings

4.　　The drawings filed on 11/21/2002 have been accepted by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5.　　The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
> and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
> pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
> contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6.   Claims 15-16 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described

in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with

which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The examiner failed to find

in the specification where **an application interface layer received a document from the bit**

provider, and in turn providing the document to an application as recited in claim 15

(limitation b). Applicants' statement regarding support for the above limitation found in page 11,

line 21 through page 13, line 6, of the specification, does not overcome this rejection. The

Applicants state that: "This section discusses an application interface layer that is accessed either

through Document Management System (DMS) compliant browsers or through the translator

layer 13 of FIGURE 1. The text states 'A DMS document interface provides access to

documents typically as Java objects. Applications make use of this interface by importing the

relevant package in their Java code and coding to the API provided for accessing documents and

properties. The DMS document interface provides document and property classes with

specialized subclasses supporting all of the functionality, such as collections, access to web

documents, etc.". In light of the above disclosure, applicants submit that claims 15-16 are

enabled" (page 16, line 11-page 17, line 4). It is not clear from this submission where an

application interface layer is receiving a document from the bit provider an then it is providing

that document to an application (as claimed in claim 15, lim. B). Figure 1 is not very descriptive,

and this explanation referred to by applicants does not clarify this issue enough to justify support

in the specification for this limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed
in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for
patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an
international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this
subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United
States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8.   Claims 1-2, 4, 6, and 11-16 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated

by Koppolu et al, hereinafter Koppolu (Pat.# 5,801,701, 9/1/1998, filed on 9/4/1996).

Regarding independent claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound

document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project—*entity*. In this case,

data— *content information*-- from a source, a project management program, in a chart format—

associated property—is utilized. The data is made up of scheduling data (col.1, lines 27-col.2,

line 11, fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identifying the data source*-- of the scheduling

data, which is in chart format—*associated property*--, from the project management program to a

clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, fig. 1-2).

Furthermore, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling data from the clipboard to a

document created with a word processing program, and —*retrieving the content information*

from the data source, and providing it to define the report document (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line

11, fig. 1-2).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report—*task*-- for a manufacturing project (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report–*object*-- for a manufacturing project (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the copyingof the scheduling data, which is in chart format, from the project management program document—*data source*-- to a clipboard (col.1, lines 33-36, fig. 1-2).

Regarding independent claim 11, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project—*entity*--. In this case, data—*first, and second content*-- from two different sources, a project management, and a spreadsheet program, and two different formats—*first, and second properties*-- are utilized. The data includes scheduling, and budgeting data (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identifying the first data source*-- of the scheduling data, which is in chart format—*first associated property*--, from the project management program to a clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identifying the second data source*-- of the budgeting data, which is in spreadsheet format—*second associated property*--, from the spreadsheet program to the clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 46-56, fig. 1-2).

Furthermore, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling, and budgeting data from the clipboard to a document created with a word processing program, and —*retrieving the first, and second content information from the first and second data sources, and combining them to define the report document* (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Regarding independent claim 12, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project—*entity*. In this case, data— *content information*-- from a source, a project management program, in a chart format—*associated property*—is utilized. The data is made up of scheduling data (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

An operating system—*bit provider*--, such as Windows 3.1 is used for copying, pasting and editing the data (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, col.7, lines 50-67, col. 12, lines 23-67, and fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identifying the data source*-- of the scheduling data, which is in chart format—*associated property*--, from the project management program to a clipboard(col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, and fig. 1-2).

Furthermore, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling data from the clipboard to a document created with a word processing program, and —*retrieve the content information from*

the identified data source, and providing it to define the report document (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Regarding independent claim 13, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project—*entity*--. In this case, data—*first, and second content*-- from two different sources, a project management, and a spreadsheet program, and two different formats—*first, and second properties*-- are utilized. The data includes scheduling, and budgeting data (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

An operating system—*bit provider*--, such as Windows 3.1 is used for copying, pasting and editing the data (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, col.7, lines 50-67, col. 12, lines 23-67, and fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identify the first data source*-- of the scheduling data, which is in chart format—*first associated property*--, from the project management program to a clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identify the second data source*-- of the budgeting data, which is in spreadsheet format—*second associated property*--, from the spreadsheet program to the clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 46-56, fig. 1-2).

Furthermore, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling, and budgeting data from the clipboard to a document created with a word processing program, and —*retrieve the first, and second content information from the first and second data sources, and combining them to define the report document* (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document using interfaces (SDI, and MDI), which allow an application to communicate, and send messages to the operating system—*bit provider*--, which in this case is Windows 3.1. (col. 12, lines 23-67, col.13, line 63-col.14, line 67, and fig. 14A).

Regarding independent claim 15, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project—*entity*--. In this case, data—*first, and second content*-- from two different sources, which are stored in a storage are--disk or memory—*data storage layer*--, a project management, and a spreadsheet program, and two different formats—*first, and second properties*-- are utilized. The data includes scheduling, and budgeting data (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Further, Koppolu also teaches providing a set of "OLE" functions for creating application interfaces—*document management layer*--which allow software applications —*application layer*—to communicate with respective application data (col.9, lines 36-67). As we can observe above, the applications must go through the OLE interfaces in order to access the application data stored in memory—*document management layer interposed between the data storage layer and the application layer.*

An operating system—*bit provider*--, such as Windows 3.1 is used for copying, pasting and editing the data located in memory—*data storage layer* (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, col.7, lines 50-67, col. 12, lines 23-67, and fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identify the first data source*-- of the scheduling data, which is in chart format—*first associated property*--, from the project management program to a clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 44-47, fig. 1-2).

Moreover, Koppolu teaches the copying—*identify the second data source*-- of the budgeting data, which is in spreadsheet format—*second associated property*--, from the spreadsheet program to the clipboard (col.1, lines 30-34, 46-56, fig. 1-2).

Further, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling, and budgeting data from the clipboard to a document created with a word processing program —*retrieve the first, and second content information from the first and second data sources, and combining them to define the report document* (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2).

Furthermore, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling, and budgeting data from the their respective applications interfaces —*application interface layer to provide to an application* through clipboard, and to a document created with a word processing program displayed on an interface —*retrieve the first, and second content information from the first and second data sources, and combining them to define the report document* (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-4).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 15, Koppolu teaches the pasting of the scheduling, and budgeting data from the their respective applications interfaces —*application interface layer to provide to an application* through clipboard, and to a document created with a word processing program displayed on an interface. The interfaces-- *application interface layer*--

of the respective application programs provide the document to the user, so that the user can

interact with the document (col.1, lines 58-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 3, 5, 7-10, 17-25, 28-36, 39-40, 42-48, and 51 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Koppolu, in view of Vertelney et al, hereinafter Vertelney

(Pat. # 5,341,293, 8/23/1994).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project. In this

case, data— *content information--* from a source, a project management program, in a chart

format—*associated property*—is utilized. The data is made up of scheduling data (col.1, lines

27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the entity is a person.* Vertelney

discloses an element for representing a user, and for storing a recording of the user's voice (col.

14, lines 48-67, fig. 11). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to identify a user within documents, and

enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67,

col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the entity is a device.*

Vertelney discloses that the element is inserted into a document, and is programmed for

performing certain functions in the computer, such as printing a document data with a printer,

mailing a document with a computer, etc (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.10, lines 1-33, fig. 3-4b). The

printer is used for printing the document is the device being represented by the element which is

inserted into a document. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data

within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements

(col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the data source is a*

device. Vertelney discloses that the element is programmed for performing certain functions in

the computer, such as printing a document data with a printer, mailing a document with a

computer—*data source*—, etc (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.10, lines 1-33, fig. 3-4b). However, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of

permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a

document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-

10).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the device is a phone.*

Vertelney discloses that the element is programmed for performing certain functions in the

computer, such a phone element for storing people's phone information, printing a document

data with a printer, mailing a document with a computer, etc (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.10, lines 1-

33, fig. 3-4b). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney

teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within

documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col.

3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 7, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the device is a printer.*

Vertelney discloses that the element is inserted into a document, and is programmed for

performing certain functions in the computer, such as printing a document data with a printer, mailing a document with a computer, etc (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.10, lines 1-33, fig. 3-4b). The printer is used for printing the document is the device being represented by the element which is inserted into a document. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 7, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to view, and mark photographs (col. 11, lines 35-67, fig. 6b). Koppolu, and Vertelney fail to explicitly disclose: *the device is a camera.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney to have a camera be represented by a document, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10). This would enable a user to utilize a camera element in the document to represent a camera which takes a picture to marked and processed according to Vertelney's invention above.

Claim 17 is directed towards a method for implementing the method found in claim 5, where the physical device is a printer, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the device is a telephone, and the content information includes a phone number.* Vertelney discloses the creation of a document representing a phone, and including phone numbers (col. 13, lines 10-67, fig. 8b-c). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 17, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the device is a telephone, and the content information includes a phone number.* Vertelney discloses the creation of a document representing a phone, and including phone numbers (col. 13, lines 10-67, fig. 8b-c). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents,

and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 17, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the device is a printer, and the content information includes a list of outstanding print jobs.* Vertelney discloses the creation of a document representing a phone, and including the number of outstanding print copies to be printed (col. 10, lines 16-31, fig. 4a-b). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 17, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to view, and mark photographs--*images* (col. 11, lines 35-67, fig. 6b). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the physical device is a camera, and the content information includes image data*, and Vertelney fails to explicitly disclose: *the physical device is a camera.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney to have a camera be represented by a document, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10). This would enable a user to utilize a camera element in the document to represent a camera which takes a picture to marked and processed according to Vertelney's invention above.

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 17, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project, using a windows or a different operating system (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the physical device is a UNIX machine, and the content information includes status information for the UNIX machine.* Vertelney discloses the creation of a document representing a phone, and including the number of outstanding print copies to be printed (col. 10, lines 16-31, fig. 4a-b). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, and have used machines or printer in an UNIX environment, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding independent claim 23, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project—*entity.* In this case, data— *content information*-- from a source, a project management program, in a chart format—

associated property—is utilized. The data is made up of scheduling data (col.1, lines 27-col.2,

line 11, fig. 1-2). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *representing a physical device as a*

document. Vertelney discloses that the element is inserted into a document, and is programmed

for performing certain functions in the computer, such as printing a document data with a printer,

mailing a document with a computer, etc (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.10, lines 1-33, fig. 3-4b). The

printer is used for printing the document is the device being represented by the element which is

inserted into a document. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to print data within documents, and

enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67,

col. 6, lines 1-10).

Furthermore, the limitations: *a bit provider configured to:.....through limitation iii)* are

directed towards similar limitations found in claim 12, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 24 is directed towards a computer system for implementing the steps found in

claim 14, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 24, Koppolu teaches the editing of a

compound document by receiving additional data and storing it in the compound document

(col.7, lines 50-col.8, line 67). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *send the additional content*

information to the identified physical device. Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send a

document to specified user(s) via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-67). However, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney to have a camera be represented by a

document, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to email data within

documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col.

3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 25, Koppolu teaches the editing of a

compound document by receiving additional data and storing it in the compound document

(col.7, lines 50-col.8, line 67). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send a document to

specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-67). Koppolu,

and Vertelney fail to explicitly disclose: *the communications path is established at least in part*

over a LAN. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because this would

provide the benefit of processing information according to Vertelney's invention among a group

of users in a same local network such as a company LAN.

Regarding independent claim 29, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound

document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project. In this case, data—

content information-- from a source, a project management program, in a chart format—

associated property—is utilized. The data is made up of scheduling data (col.1, lines 27-col.2,

line 11, fig. 1-2). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *representing a person as a document.*

Vertelney discloses an element for representing a user, and for storing a recording of the user's

voice (col. 14, lines 48-67, fig. 11). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney,

because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to identify a user within

documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col.

3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Furthermore, the limitations: *a bit provider configured to:......through limitation iii)* are

directed towards similar limitations found in claim 11, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 30, which depends on claim 29, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report document for a manufacturing project (col.1,

lines 27-col.2, line 11, fig. 1-2). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the first data source is an*

image file, and the first content information includes image data. Vertelney discloses an element

for representing a user using a photo image, and for storing a recording of the user's voice (col.

14, lines 48-67, fig. 11). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to identify a user within documents, and

enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67,

col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 31, which depends on claim 29, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the first content*

information includes an email address. Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send a document

to specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-67). However,

it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney to have a camera be represented by a

document, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to email data within

documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col.

3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Claim 32 is directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claim 18, and

therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 29, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the first content*

information includes a list of files. Vertelney discloses the creation of a document representing a

phone, and including the number of outstanding print copies to be printed-- *a list of files* (col. 10,

lines 16-31, fig. 4a-b). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) print documents, and enhancing a

document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-

10).

Claim 34 is directed towards a method, where the bit provider is as the one described in claim 12 above, similar to the steps found in claim 29, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claims 35-36 are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 14, and 25 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 39 is directed towards a system similar to the system found in claim 28, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 40 is directed towards a method, where the computational process is not explicitly taught by Koppolu, and Vertelney, and is similar to the steps found in claim 1. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) track a project--computational process—using the graphical elements, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10), and therefore this claim is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 42, which depends on claim 40, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines 52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose: *the computational process includes monitoring of a kernel*. Vertelney using interface elements to indicate progress in a printing process as performed in a computer having a Windows operating system (col. 10,

lines 16-31, fig. 4a-b). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) print documents, and enhancing a

document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-

10).

Claim 43 is directed towards a method, where the travel approval process is such as the

project described by Vertelney (col.11, lines58-col.12, line 7, fig.6c), similar to the steps found

in claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 44 is directed towards a method for implementing the system found in claim 14,

and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 45, which depends on claim 44, Koppolu teaches the editing of a

compound document by receiving additional data and storing it in the compound document

(col.7, lines 50-col.8, line 67).

Claim 46 is directed towards a method, where the hiring process is not explicitly taught

by Koppolu, and Vertelney, and is similar to the steps found in claim 12. However, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of Koppolu, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a

user(s) track a project such as the hiring process, and enhancing a document intuitiveness

through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10), and therefore this

claim is similarly rejected.

Claim 47 is directed towards a system similar to the system found in claim 14, and

therefore is similarly rejected.

Claims 48, and 51 are directed towards a system similar to the system found in claim 45,

and therefore are similarly rejected.

11.   Claims 26-27, 37-38, and 49-50 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Koppolu et al, in view of Vertelney, as applied to claim 25 above, and further

in view of Hoirup et al, hereinafter Hoirup (Pat. # 6,397,054 B1, 5/28/2002, filed on 7/30/1998).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 25, Koppolu teaches the editing of a

compound document by receiving additional data and storing it in the compound document

(col.7, lines 50-col.8, line 67). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send a document to

specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-67). Koppolu,

and Vertelney fail to explicitly disclose: *the communications path includes a short message

service('SMS') gateway*. Hoirup discloses the provision of as SMS gateway for allowing cell

phone users to send and receive short text messages (col. 1, lines 16-40, col. 4, lines 10-67, and

fig.2). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, Vertelney, and Hoirup, because Hoirup

teaches above allowing a user to send, and receive short text messages while using a cell phone.

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 25, Koppolu teaches the editing of a

compound document by receiving additional data and storing it in the compound document

(col.7, lines 50-col.8, line 67). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send a document to

specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-67). Koppolu,

and Vertelney fail to explicitly disclose: *the communications path includes an email gateway.*

Hoirup discloses the provision of as SMS gateway for allowing cell phone users to send and

receive short text messages (col. 1, lines 16-40, col. 4, lines 10-67, and fig.2). However, it would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine

the teachings of Koppolu, Vertelney, and Hoirup, because Hoirup teaches above allowing a user

to send, and receive short text messages while using a cell phone.

Claims 37-38 are directed towards a system similar to the system found in claims 26-27

respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claims 49-50 are directed towards a system similar to the system found in claims 26-27

respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

12.   Claim 41 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koppolu et

al, in view of Vertelney, as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Cohen et al,

hereinafter Cohen (Pat. # 6,324,543 B1, 11/27/2001, filed on 3/6/1998).

        Regarding claim 41, which depends on claim 40, Koppolu teaches the generation of a

compound document, which represents a report for a manufacturing project—*entity* (col. 3, lines

52-67, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d). Vertelney using interface elements to indicate progress in a

printing process as performed in a computer having a Windows operating system (col. 10, lines

16-31, fig. 4a-b). Koppolu, and Vertelney fail to explicitly disclose: *the operation of a Java RMI,*

and the content information includes an object named in the RMI registry. Cohen teaches the

migration, and monitoring of objects using a Java RMI, and objects listed therein (col. 7, line 64-

col.8, line 40). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to combine the teachings of Koppolu, Vertelney, and Cohen, and use the

interface elements of Vertelney to monitor progress of a migrating process using an RMI,

because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) print documents, and enhancing

a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines

1-10).

13.   Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koppolu, in view

of "Getting Results With Microsoft Office 97", hereinafter Office, Microsoft, 1997, pages 27-34.

Regarding independent claim 52, Koppolu teaches the generation of a compound

document in memory—*data source*--, which represents a report document for a manufacturing

project—*entity*. In this case, menus— *content information*—, which for editing data, such as

budgeting and scheduling data, are inserted into a menu bar for editing the source compound

document. The budgeting, and scheduling data are created with a project management, and

spreadsheet program respectively—*associated property* (col.1, lines 27-col.2, line 11, col.7, lines

8-18, col.8, lines 32-46, fig. 1-2).

Further, Koppolu discloses retrieval and placing of menus corresponding to the selection

of a respective data. For example, when the user indicates to a word processing application the

desire to edit the budgeting data in the compound document, the menus are changed to include

menus of the spreadsheet application (col.7, lines 6-17, 53-64, col.8, lines15-24, 32-38, fig.3-4).

In other words, after the user selects the spreadsheet data, the word processor determines which

application in the memory—*data source*-- storing application programs is associated with the

data to be edited, which in this case is the spreadsheet application, which has the ability of

editing spreadsheet data—*associated property*. This means that the word processor, checks the

memory to select or identify, and launch the spreadsheet application to edit the spreadsheet

data—*identifying the data source as having the associated property, independent of a specific*

user request associating the property and the data source.

Furthermore, Koppolu teaches the placing of menus in a menu bar, such as the placing of

the spreadsheet menu in the menu bar (col.7, lines 6-17, 53-64, col.8, lines 32-45, fig.3-4). In

other words, the spreadsheet menu is retrieved from memory as a result of the invocation of the

spreadsheet application from memory—*retrieving, and providing as at least a portion of the*

document, the content information from the identified data source in response to identifying the data source as having the associated property or spreadsheet menu. Koppolu fails to explicitly disclose *storing the associated property*(such as menus for editing spreadsheet), *wherein the associated property is configure to enable the presentation of the document from the content information*. However, Office teaches the installation of applications, including applications for editing documents (Word), spreadsheets (Excel), etc., (pages 27-28, 29, lines 1-7). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have stored the spreadsheet application and its menus in memory, and combine Koppolu and Office, because Koppolu teaches the editing in place of spreadsheet data in a compound document (col.8, lines 15-46, fig.3-4). This would provide the benefit of having the ability of editing spreadsheet data in compound documents, which enhances the editing capability of the user.

Claims 53-61 are directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claims 2-10 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

14.   Applicants' arguments filed 6/4/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants indicate that Koppolu is deficient of any mention of 'an associated property' or a process by which a data source is identified as having particular properties" (page 18, lines 1-4). The Examiner disagrees, because Koppolu teaches the copying and pasting data in various formats, such as text, chart, spreadsheet, numerical formats, etc., from respective formatted files into a single document (col.1, lines 22-40, 59-col.2, line 11). Data having a

format, such as scheduling data in chart format, is copied from a chart formatted document to a

compound document. In other words, a user selects or identifies the document which has a chart

format or property, having a table and a chart (fig.1), and commands that this file be copied to

the clipboard.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of

applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "Koppolu

does not <u>maintain any association between the data source and the document</u>" page 18, lines 5-7)

are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the

specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van*

Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Claim 1 does not mention the

maintaining of an association between the data source and the document. Claim 1 recites,

"identifying the data source as having the associated property". Identification of a data source

having a property is not the same as maintaining an association between the source, and the

document.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of

applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "There is no

mention of the <u>phone as a data source</u>" page 18, line 15) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification

are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir.

1993). Claim 8 does not recite the phone is a data source. This claim says that the phone is an

entity. An entity could be a data source, but it could also be construed as other things, such as the telephone object taught by Vertelney (col.3, lines 1-33, fig. 3-4b).

In response to applicant's argument regarding claims 10, and 19, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "information is identified as being located within a camera and subsequently accessed from a camera" page 18, lines 5-7) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). This claim says that the camera is an entity. There is no mention of information being located within the camera and accessed from a camera.

Regarding claim 40, Applicants state that the Examiner does not discuss the limitation of a document representing a computational process instead of discussing a travel approval process (page 19, lines 10-12). There is a typographical error in the previous rejection. The "travel approval process" should have been noted as "computational process", which would have been obvious in light of Vertelney's enhancement of a document intuitiveness, such as the use of a stamp metaphor marking, finding, organizing, and processing data in documents, (col.3, lines 52-67, and col.6, lines 1-10).

15.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 52-61 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Regarding Applicants' statement that claims 52-61 are

not taught by the cited prior art (page 20, line 16-page21, line 2), these claims have been rejected

in light of the newly applied rejections above.

Conclusion

16.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

I.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is **(571) 272-2148**. The examiner

can normally be reached on Monday through Friday (every other Friday off) from 8:00 a.m. to

4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least

one business day.
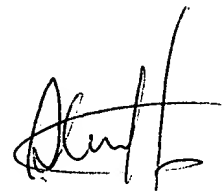

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

> Commissioner for Patents
>
> P.O. Box 1450
>
> Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

> Or faxed to:

- **(703) 703-872-9306,** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

CBP

12/2/04